

RL 1.1	Anchor: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.		
	Standard: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.		
	I Can: I can tell who, what, where, when, why and how after reading stories.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask Questions• Answer questions (who, what, why, when, where)• Give Details• Read for details		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• details• questions• ask• answer• text• information• answer	Appendix B Sample Performance Task : Students (<i>with prompting and support from the teacher</i>) when listening to Laura Ingalls Wilder’s <i>Little House in the Big Woods</i> ask <i>questions about</i> the events that occur (such as the encounter with the bear) and <i>answer</i> by offering <i>key details</i> drawn from the text. SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Who, what, when, where questions✓ Who was the story about?✓ What was the story about?✓ What happened in the story?✓ What happened at the beginning, middle end of story?✓ Ask your partner to share a detail from the text.			
RL K. 1: With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about details in a text.		RL 2.1: Ask and answer such questions as <i>who, what, where, when, why, and how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	

RL1.2	Anchor: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.		
	Standard: Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrating understanding of their central message or lesson.		
	I Can: identify key details of a story. identify message or lesson learned in a story. retell the story using the details from the beginning, middle, and end. apply the message or lesson learned (connect this story to my everyday life.) explain the message or lesson I learned in the story.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand key details.• Understand sequential order.• Identify and verbalize key details and main events within the story.• Retell the story in sequential order.• Identify and verbalize the problem or conflict in the story.• Identify and verbalize how the problem or conflict was resolved within the story.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• retell• details• main event• story• problem• resolution/ending• lesson or moral• sequence (beginning, middle, end)• solve	Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students <i>retell</i> Arnold Lobel’s <i>Frog and Toad Together</i> while <i>demonstrating</i> their <i>understanding of a central message or lesson of the story</i> (e.g., how friends are able to solve problems together or how hard work pays off). SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Retell what happened in the story.✓ What is this story mainly about?✓ What problems did the characters have?✓ How did the characters solve their problem?✓ What lessons were learned in the story?			
RL K. 2: With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.		RL 2.2: Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson or moral.	

RL1.3	Anchor: Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.		
	Standard: Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.		
	I Can: define, identify, describe the characters in the story (tell who or what the story is about). define, identify, describe the setting in the story (tell where and when the story takes place). define, identify, describe major events in the story (tell the important parts of a story). define, identify, describe details in the story (tell supporting facts).		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand character• Identify characters within the story• Identify main character of the story• Identify the minor character of the story• Identify and verbalize major story events citing key details• Identify key events and details of story in sequential order (problem-resolution)• Understand what is the lesson or moral in a story		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify• characters• setting• plot• events• sequence• problem• resolution• lesson or moral	Appendix B Sample Performance Task: After listening to L. Frank Baum’s <i>The Wonderful Wizard of Oz</i> , students <i>describe</i> the <i>characters</i> of Dorothy, Auntie Em, and Uncle Henry, the <i>setting</i> of Kansan prairie, and <i>major events</i> such as the arrival of the cyclone. SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Who are the characters in the story?✓ Who is the main character in the story?✓ What is the setting of the story?✓ What is the problem or plot in the story?✓ How do the characters in the story solve their problem?✓ What happens at the beginning, middle, end of the story.✓ How are the characters behaving or feeling at the beginning, middle, and end of the story?✓ How do we know the characters are feeling ____? or are going to do ____?			
RL K. 3: With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.		RL 2.3 Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges and how these events influence the characters.	

RL 1.4	Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.		
	Standard: Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses. <u>(See grade 1 Language standards 4- 6 for additional expectations.)</u>		
	I Can: identify words and phrases in stories or poems. recognize and identify words and phrases in stories and poems that suggest feelings. recognize and identify words and phrases in stories and poems that name and tell about the 5 senses.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the differences between, words, phrases and sentences• Identify words, phrases and sentences• Ask and answer questions about story details• Understand that words are clues to what characters are thinking• Identify words that indicate use of the 5 senses... see, hear, smell, touch, taste• Identify words that communicate feelings....happy, sad, angry, worry, fear		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• story• poems• word• identify• senses• feelings• poetry• phrase• sentence	Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students identify words and phrases within Molly Bang’s The Paper Crane that appeal to the senses and suggest the feelings of happiness experienced by the owner of the restaurant (e.g., clapped, played, loved, overjoyed). SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ How does this story or poem make you feel when you read it?✓ Does the character use their five senses in this story?✓ How do we know the character feels happy, sad, or angry?✓ Identify what the character hears, sees ...?✓ What words in the story tell us what the setting looks like?✓ Is this a story or a poem? How do you know?			
RLK. 4: Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. <u>(See grade K Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations).</u>		RL2.4 Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. <u>(See grade K Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations).</u>	

RL1.5	Anchor: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.		
	Standard: Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.		
	I Can: recognize fiction and nonfiction in many kinds of texts. explain how a book that tells a story is different from a book that gives information.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand narrative structure of a storyUnderstand the expository structure found in informational textDistinguish between story and informational text structureRecognize common genres<ul style="list-style-type: none">FableNarrativeFairytalePoem/RhymeMagazine –Expository		<ul style="list-style-type: none">explaindifferencestorypoeminformationtextnarrativeexpositorycharactersfictionnon-fiction	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Is this a book that tells a story or gives information? How do you know?✓ Explain if it is fiction or non-fiction.✓ What is this book about?✓ What information can we gather from this book (what can we learn from this book)?✓ Who are the characters?✓ Where does the story take place?✓ What happens in the story?			
RLK K.5 Recognize common types of texts (e.g. storybooks, poems, <u>fantasy, realistic text</u>).		RL2.5 Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.	

RL 1.6	Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	
	Standard: Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.	
	I Can: recognize when the narrator is telling the story. Identify the characters in a story. identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the role of a narrator• Understand character• Understand concept of dialogue (talking between characters)• Understand quotation marks• Identify narrator• Identify character’s voice• Identify dialogue in text• Identify speaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• narrator/narrate• character• dialogue• author• author’s voice• quotations	Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students identify the points at which different characters are telling the story in the <i>Finn Family Moomintroll</i> by Tove Jansson. SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Who is telling the story?✓ What does the narrator of a story do?✓ What does an author do?✓ Who is talking? How do we know?✓ How many characters are in the story?✓ What are the names of the characters?✓ What are the characters in the story saying?✓ Who is the story about?		
RL K.6: With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.		RL 2.6: Acknowledge differences in points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

RL1.7	Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words		
	Standard: Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, settings, or events.		
	I Can: recognize a story’s characters, setting, and events. use story illustrations to identify characters, setting, and events. use story details to identify characters, setting, and events. describe character, setting, events using story illustrations and details.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand that illustration is a picture or a drawing.Understand that details are specific pieces of information that add meaning to a story.Understand characterUnderstand and identify major story events and setting.Understand that illustrations add details to story.Identify the sequence of the main events of a story using details in an illustration.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">characterssettingseventsstoryillustrationsdescribedetails	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What is an illustration?✓ Where can we look to find details about the story characters? (ex.: How they look? where they live?)✓ How do illustrations help us understand the events in the story?✓ Describe details from illustrations.✓ Where does the story take place (setting)? How do we know?			
RL K. 7: With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts).		RL 2.7: Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.	

RL1.9	Anchor: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.		
	Standard: Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.		
	I Can: identify characters in a story. tell how adventures and experiences of characters are the same and different. compare and contrast details from stories about adventures and experiences of characters.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the characters in a story.• Understand comparison (similarities).• Understand contrast (differences).• Understand what an adventure is.• Understand what an experience is.• Identify similarities (comparisons).• Identify differences (contrasts).• Make comparisons between characters.• Understand the “who” and “what” within stories.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• compare (similarities)• contrast (differences)• adventures• experiences• characters	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ How are _____ and _____ different?✓ How is _____ similar to _____ in a story?✓ What adventures did _____ have in the story?✓ What experiences did _____ and _____ have in the story?✓ How are their adventures similar? How are they different?✓ How are their experiences similar (compare)?✓ How are their experiences different (contrast)?			
RL K. 9: With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.		RL 2.9: Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.	

RL1.10	Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.		
	Standard: With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1. a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events in texts. b. Confirm predictions about what will happen next in text.		
	I Can: identify and comprehend key ideas and details in prose and poetry with help. identify and comprehend craft and structure in prose and poetry with help (find patterns in the poem). apply what I know about key ideas and details in prose and poetry with help.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recall familiar stories.Retell familiar stories.Recite poems.Make connections between texts such as poems on the same topic.Make and confirm predictions about what will happen next in a story?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">retellrecallcomparepredictidentify	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Retell the text (prose/poetry).✓ Does this story/poem remind you of any other stories/poems we have read?✓ Compare this piece to other pieces of text you have read.✓ Identify similarities between the two pieces.✓ What other stories or poems have you read about ____?✓ Predict what you think will happen next in the story?✓ What makes you think that will happen?✓ How do you know?			
RL K. 10: Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events in texts. b. Use illustrations and context to make predictions about text.		RL 2.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	

RI 1.1	Anchor: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.		
	Standard: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.		
	I Can:		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand how to ask a question about text.Understand how to answer questions about text.Respond in clear, focused sentences.Answer who, what, where, when, and how questions.Identify main events, and key details within a text.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">questionansweridentifyaskdetailstexteventslearn	Appendix B Sample Performance Task: After listening to Gail Gibbons’ Fire! Fire!, students ask questions about how firefighters respond to a fire and answer using key details from the text. SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What is this story about?✓ How do we know_____?✓ What is the most important idea or part of this text?✓ What can we learn from this book?✓ What details help us know how _____does __?✓ Where can we find ____?✓ What details were important?✓ What events happened first, second, third?✓ Can you identify the main event?✓ How do you know this is the main event?			
RI K. 1: With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.		RI 2.1: Ask and answer such questions as <i>who, what, where, when, why</i> , and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	

RI1.2	Anchor: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.		
	Standard: Identify the main topic, and retell key details in a text.		
	I Can: identify the main topic of a text. identify the key details of a text. retell the key details of a text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the main topic, and retell key details in a text.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">main topicidentifyretellkey detailsimportanttextdetails	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Tell me what we can learn about from this text?✓ What is this book mostly about? How do you know?✓ What are the important details about _____ in the text?✓ Can you retell the story to a friend?✓ What were the important details that your partner needs to know?			
RI K. 2: With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.		RI 2.2: Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.	

RI 1.3	Anchor: Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.	
	Standard: Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.	
	I Can: identify key details about an individual, events, or ideas in an informational text.	
	describe the connections made between two individuals, events, or ideas in a text	
describe the connections made between two pieces of information in a text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the purpose of informational text. Understand the structure of informational text. Use written and graphic elements to derive meaning (comprehension) of informational text. Connect individuals and event within informational text. Describe main ideas in informational text. Distinguish what is an important piece of information. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> text graphics illustrations picture photograph diagram labels character events details information
		Teaching Notes and Strategies
		SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What can we learn for this text? ✓ How are _____and _____connected in this text? ✓ Do these illustrations/graphics/pictures give you a hint to what will happen next? How do you know? ✓ What are the main events in the text? ✓ What caused _____to happen? ✓ How do you know? What information tells _____? ✓ What did the characters in the text do next? ✓ What details in the story give you information about the characters? 		
RI K. 3: With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.		RI 2.3: Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

RI 1.4	Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.		
	Standard: Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.		
	I Can: identify unknown words in a text. recognize that a question needs an answer. ask questions to determine meaning of words and phrases in a text. answer questions that clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to ask clarifying questions about texts.• Ability to express own understanding of the meaning of a text.• Identify a word that is unknown.• With support -self-monitor by identifying unknown words, decode, re-read for clarification.• Understand the use of context clues such as in determining the meaning of unknown words.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• clarify• determine• context• ask• answer• unknown• words• text• clue• context• re-read	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What can you do when you get to word you don't know?✓ Is this a word/phrase you know, have heard?✓ What can you do to help yourself?✓ Look at the picture, graphic, illustration; is there something there to help you figure out what the word is?✓ Re-read the sentence: do the other words help you understand?			
RI K 4: With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text. (See grade K Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)		RI 2.4: Determine the meanings of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.(See grade 2 Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)	

RI 1.5	Anchor: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.	
	Standard: Know and use various text structures (e.g., sequence) and text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.	
	I Can: determine how to use text features. identify headings.	
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify headings and their purposes. • Identify and use table of contents to locate facts. • Identify and use glossary to locate facts. • Understand computer icons and menus to locate information. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify • different • parts • explain • meaning • table of contents • glossary • headings
Teaching Notes and Strategies		
<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students locate key facts or information in Claire Llewellyn’s <i>Earthworms</i> by using various text features (headings, table of contents, glossary) found in the text.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>		
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can you identify the different parts of this book? ✓ Can you explain how the different parts are used? ✓ If you wanted to find the meaning of a word in this book where would you look? ✓ Look in the table of contents and find the page number for _____? 		
RI K. 5: Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book.		RI 2.5: Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

RI 1.6	Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.		
	Standard: Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.		
	I Can: identify whether information is provided in pictures or illustrations and by the words in a text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analyze how the illustration presents information and ideas.Analyze how the words present information and ideas.Understand the role of an illustrator.Understand the role of an author.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">authorillustrationillustratordistinguish	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What does the author do?✓ What does the illustration do?✓ Do you think they would work together on a book?✓ Why would a book need an illustrator and an author?✓ What do the illustrations tell us about the words?✓ What do the words tell us about the illustrations?			
RI K. 6: Name the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text.		RI 2.6: Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.	

RI 1.7	Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.		
	Standard: Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.		
	I Can: identify details and key ideas. describe key ideas using illustrations in an informational text. describe key ideas using details in an informational text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognize what is an illustration (picture, photo, or drawing).Understand and follow the information in the text.Know that the illustrations help you understand more about the text and the person, place, thing or idea the text is about.With help, connect the illustrations with the message.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">illustrationdescriberelationshiptextpersonplaceideathingdepictshowstells	Sample Performance Task: Students use the illustrations along with textual details in Wendy Pfeffer’s <i>From Seed to Pumpkin</i> to describe the key idea of how a pumpkin grows. SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What can you learn from the illustrations?✓ What do you think the writer is trying to say? What in the picture helps you think that?✓ Why do you think the illustrator put in that picture?✓ Does the illustration match what the writer is trying to say?✓ Do you think the story and the picture are connected?✓ Describe how the picture helps you understand what the author has written.			
RI K. 7: With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts).		RI 2.7: Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.	

RI 1.8	Anchor: Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text including the validity of the reasoning, as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.		
	Standard: Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.		
	I Can: identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know how to link people and their ideas.• Know that an author writes to share what he/she thinks.• Know that authors use details to help make a point.• Understand that authors try to explain their thinking.• Know that an author may have more than one reason to explain his thinking.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• reasons• author• explain• tells• writing• text• support• points	<p>Sample Performance Task: Students <i>identify</i> the reasons Clyde Robert Bulla gives in his book <i>A Tree Is a Plant</i> in <i>support</i> of his <i>point</i> about the function of roots in germination.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What does the writer think about this problem?✓ Why do you think the author wrote that?✓ Were there any reasons why you think the author like...?✓ What in the writing made you think that?✓ What were the reasons the author wrote this piece?✓ How and where did the author support his reasoning?✓ What important points does the author make?			
RI K.8: With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.		RI 2.8: Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text.	

RI 1.9	Anchor: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.		
	Standard: Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).		
	I Can: identify basic similarities between two texts on the same topic. identify differences between two texts on the same topic.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the two texts on the same topic.• Identify the similarities in the two texts.• Identify the differences between the two texts.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• illustration• similarities• differences• text	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What can we learn from this text?✓ We read two books, what is different about them? What is the same?✓ Can you fill in the Thinking Map showing the similarities and differences of the two texts?✓ Do both books have illustrations? How were they used in both books?✓ What did the illustrations in the books tell you?			
RI K. 9: With prompting and support, identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).		RI 2.9: Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.	

RI1.10	Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.		
	Standard: With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1. a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events in texts. b. Confirm predictions about what will happen next in text.		
	I Can: identify key ideas and details in an informational text. identify craft and structure in an informational text. comprehend key ideas and details in an informational text. comprehend craft and structure in an informational text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work in groups.• Read with a purpose.• Understand what is read individually.• Understand what is read by others.• Contribute to the understanding of what is being read in group.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• partner• purpose• individual• contribute	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What do you think will happen next?✓ What clues gave you that idea?✓ What does your partner think?✓ Talk to your partner about_____.✓ Help your partner. . . .✓ Everyone needs to take a turn talking about what is happening on the page in the book.			
RI K. 10: Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events on texts. b. Use illustrations and context to make predictions about text.		RI 2.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	

RF 1.1	Anchor: Anchor standards do not exist for RF standards	
	Standard: Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. a. Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation.)	
	I Can: recognize the capital letters. recognize that all sentences begin with a capital letter. recognize that sentences are made up of words. recognize that a sentence has ending punctuation. recognize that there are three types of ending punctuation.	
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that sentences begin with a capital letter • Know that a sentence conveys a complete thought • Know that sentences need ending punctuation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - question ? - period . - exclamation ! 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organization • word • sentence • names • beginning • ending • punctuation • capitalization • question mark • period • exclamation mark
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Show me where to begin reading. ✓ Distinguish UC from LC letters ✓ Identify basic punctuation period, quest ✓ Basic capitalization (First Letter of Sentence, Proper Nouns) ✓ Serial order, L R ✓ Know that print contains message ✓ Know that illustrations add detail ✓ Did you start the sentence with a capital? ✓ How should you start that sentence? ✓ Does your sentence tell who did what? ✓ How should your sentence end? Do you need something at the end of your sentences? 		

RF 1: Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page.	
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RF 1.2

Standard: Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).

- Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.
- Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends.
- Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words.
- Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes).

I Can: recognize long vowel sounds.
recognize short vowel sounds.
recognize single syllable words.
recognize phonemes.
recognize consonant blends.
distinguish between long and short vowels in single words.
isolate initial sounds in single syllable words.
isolate medial sounds in single syllable words.
isolate final sounds in single syllable words.
produce single words by blending sounds.
produce single syllable words using consonant blends
pronounce initial sounds in single syllable words.
produce medial sounds in single syllable words.
produce final sounds in single syllable words.
segment spoken single syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds.

Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Know the sound symbol correspondence of all short and long vowel sounds.Identify vowels/vowel sounds within single syllable words (e.g., cvc words).Isolate and blend phonemes in single syllable words.Identify phonemes in the initial, medial and final position in spoken single syllable words.Articulate simple decodable words, identifying all phonemes in the initial, medial and final position.Segment phonemes in proper order. (e.g., c-a-t = cat).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">distinguishvowelconsonantsoundsegmentblendsyllableinitial (beginning)medial (middle)final (end)	

Question Stems	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What sound do we hear at the beginning of _____? ✓ What sound do we hear in the middle of _____? ✓ What sound do we hear in the end _____? ✓ What is the first sound in _____? Last _____? ✓ Stretch the word _____. ✓ On your arm, tap the sounds you hear in _____ ✓ What word do you make by putting together the sounds /m/a/H/? 	
K RF 2: Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).	

RF 1.3

Standard: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words **both in isolation and in text.**

- a. Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs.
- b. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- c. Know final –e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.
- d. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.
- e. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables.
- f. Read words with inflectional endings.
- g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

I Can: recognize grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words (decode words using phonics and word analysis skills).

recognize common consonant digraphs.
name the sound produced by the consonant digraphs.
decode regularly spelled one syllable words.
name the rules for final e and vowel teams that form long vowel sounds.
recognize that words have syllables.
identify that each syllable contains a vowel.
identify the number of syllables in printed words.
determine the syllable parts of a two syllable word.
find basic patterns to break words into syllables.
read two syllable words by using decoding and/or syllabication skills.
recognize words with inflectional endings (added endings such as ed, ing).
recognize grade appropriate irregularly spelled words.
apply grade level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
distinguish between words with spelling patterns and irregularly spelled words.
distinguish between inflectional endings and words that may contain those same letters as.
common inflectional endings (for ex. bed, and ended).

Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand that sometimes two consonant letters make one sound (e.g., /sn/,/wh/, /khl/).• Read and pronounce the sounds represented in one – syllable words.• Know that in many short words that end in e the vowel has a long sound.• Understand that words have parts and each part needs a vowel.• Use inflectional ending like -ed, -es -ing, to read words.• Know the role that inflectional endings play in making words.• Know rules for breaking words apart like double consonants, inflected endings.• Understanding that each syllable must contain a vowel sound, use this knowledge to identify syllables within written words.• Ability to decode simple two syllable words following the vowel pattern for syllable division.• Ability to recognize and read grade 1 irregularly spelled words/sight words with inflectional endings (look, looked).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• decode• syllable• sounds• silent e• vowel• consonant• pattern• endings• diagraph	
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ When I point to a letter tell me if it is a vowel or consonant?✓ What can you do when you get to a word you don't know?✓ What do you hear at the beginning, middle, end of this word.✓ Stretch the sounds...., now put them together quickly.✓ Can you hear the differences between long and short vowel sounds?✓ Did you see any silent letters✓ How many syllables does this word have?✓ Tap out the syllables in the word.....✓ Are there any chunks you know?		
KRF 3: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words a. Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary or many of the most	RF 2.3: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words <u>both in isolation and in text.</u> a. Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words. b. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.	

<p>frequent sounds for each consonant.</p> <p>b. Associate the long and short sounds with common spellings (graphemes) for the five major vowels.</p> <p>c. Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., <i>the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does</i>).</p> <p>d. Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ.</p>	<p>c. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.</p> <p>d. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.</p> <p>e. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.</p> <p>f. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.</p>
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RF 1.4	Standard: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, re-reading as necessary.		
	I Can: read on-level texts with purpose and understanding. read with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. use re-reading as a strategy when confirming or self-correcting words in text. use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition. (use surrounding words in a text to read words I don't know) determine the purpose for reading on-level text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bank of known sight words.Understand meaning is contained in text.Early self -monitoring/correcting behaviors.Use re-reading as a strategy to help understand text.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">fluencyaccuracyexpressionrecognitioncomprehensionrereadpunctuationperiodcomma	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What can you do when you get to a word or part you don't know?✓ How can you help yourself? Correct✓ Can you get your mouth ready for the first sound...., stretch the sounds.✓ Reread the sentence again, make it sound like talking.✓ Reread the story from the beginning.✓ What is this book about?✓ What helps you know what it is about?✓ What do we do with our voice when we reach a period, comma?			
KRF 4: Read emergent-reader texts with purpose and understanding.		RF 2.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, re-reading as necessary.	

W1.1	Anchor: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.		
	Standard: Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.		
	I Can:		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of having an opinion.• Identify a favorite book or story.• To express orally an opinion such as like or dislike of a chosen book or story. Support that opinion with a reason.• Write a brief opinion piece about a book or story. Provide a reason for that opinion.• Provide enough detail to bring the written piece to a reasonable closure.• Identify a topic for their writing.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• opinion• reasons• topic• details• title• ask and answer	SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What did you like best?✓ Name your favorite book or story✓ Why did you choose this book or story?✓ What did you like best?✓ What are you going to write about? Why?✓ Tell me two things you like about ____.✓ Write about ____include the reasons you chose this topic.✓ How will you end your writing?			
KW1: Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose opinion pieces in which they tell a reader the topic or the name of the book they are writing about and state an opinion or preference about the topic or book (e.g., My favorite book is.. .).		W 2.1: Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, and, also), to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.	

W1.2	Anchor: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.		
	Standard: Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.		
	<p>I Can: identify an informative text (recognize text that tell facts and information). identify explanatory text explanatory (recognize text that tell how to do something). select a topic for an informative writing (chose a topic to write about that tells facts and information). select a topic for an explanatory writing (chose a topic to write about that tells how to do something). recognize supporting facts about a topic. recognize appropriate closure (see when closure is used correctly). write an informative text in which I name a topic. write an informative text I some facts about the topic. write an informative text in which I provide some sense of closure. write an explanatory text in which I name a topic. write an explanatory text I some facts about the topic. write an explanatory text in which I provide some sense of closure.</p>		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to write complete sentences. • Ability to retell orally a familiar event or experience noting details. • Ability to identify facts within a text. • Ability to select a topic of interest to write about. • Ability to tell what they are writing about. • Ability to organize their ideas so they can be written logically. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information • facts • explanation • write • details 	<p>See Appendix C: Big Book about Spain (1st) pages 11-12</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively</p>
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chose a topic to write about. ✓ Decide what information you will write about. ✓ How will you organize your ideas? ✓ What is your topic sentence? ✓ What details do you have to support your topic? ✓ Where will you get your information? 			

KW 2: Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.

W 2.2: Write informative/ explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.

W1.3	Anchor: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well- structured event sequences.		
	Standard: Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.		
	I Can: choose a personal experience to write about. identify two or more events of the experience and put them in the correct sequence. identify transitional words. identify details, transitions, closure, and final thoughts. choose relevant details that correspond to the event I chose to write about. reflect on the event I chose. apply transitional words to signal a new event in my narrative. create details to support events of my narrative. write a narrative that tells two or more events and include supporting details. write a narrative that tells two or more events and includes transitional words. write a narrative that tells two or more events and includes a sense of closure.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to retell familiar events in sequence, order.• Identify major events.• Write a brief narrative around a center focus.• Bring the writing to an end.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sequence• event• time• order	See Appendix C: Hamster* - pages 13-14 SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Who, what, when, where questions.✓ Who was the story about?✓ What was the story about?✓ What happened in the story?✓ What happened at the beginning, middle end of story?✓ Ask your partner to share a detail from the text.			
KW 3: Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to narrate a single event or several loosely linked events, tell about the events in the order in which they occurred, and provide a reaction to what happened		W 2.3 Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure	

W 1.5	Anchor: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.		
	Standard: With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed.		
	I Can: focus on a topic with help. respond to questions and suggestions from peers with help. add details to strengthen writing as needed with help. develop my writing by focusing on a topic with help. develop my writing by responding to questions and suggestions from peers with help. develop my writing by adding details to make my writing stronger with help.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generate a topic to write about _____.• Know how to take ideas from a graphic organizer or chart to write about _____.• Organize the writing so that it moves logically.• Write sentences with details.• Know that you can add sizes, colors, and other adjectives to writing to strengthen it• When reading with an adult, be able to recognize unrelated ideas.• Work with peers.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• focus• details• revise• edit• improve• sequence	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What is your topic?✓ What details will you add to support the topic.✓ What happened first? Second? Last?✓ Can you tell a friend what you will be writing in the correct sequence?✓ How will you revise your writing?✓ What details are the most important to include in your writing?✓ Swap papers with a partner, focus on editing and revising each other’s papers.			
KW5: With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed.		W 2.5 With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.	

W 1.6	Anchor: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.		
	Standard: With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.		
	I Can: use basic computer skills with help. choose digital tools for producing and publishing writing with help. use technology to produce and publish writing by myself (or with friends) with help.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand how to use a computer• With guidance know how to use PowerPoint• Understand how to print• Know how to use the computer toolbar• Know how to use a mouse• Understand how to save materials• Work collaborative with a partner		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cooperate• computer• keyboard• monitor/screen• information	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Can you turn on your computer?✓ Do you know how to save information?✓ Would you rather present your information using PowerPoint?✓ Where will you look for information?✓ Did you find a site that was most helpful?✓ What information are you looking for?			
KW 6: With guidance and support from adults, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers		W 2.1 With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.	

W 1.7	Anchor: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.		
	Standard: Participate in shared research and writing projects (<i>e.g., explore a number of “how-to” books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions</i>).		
	I Can: do shared research using many sources and tools. explore how different types of text are written. decide which source and tool I need for shared research. use a variety of texts. work in a group and share research and writing projects.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write simple sentences• Understanding of informational texts structure• Locate information within text• Identify sequence in how to guide• Information• Facts• Explanation		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• research• directions• sequence• instruction• fact• fiction	SBAC Claim # 4: Conduct Research
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Who is the author of the book you read?✓ Was this book fact or fiction?✓ How do you know if it is fact or fiction?✓ What do you do first, second, third, etc.?✓ Locate _in the text.			
KW 7: Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them).		W 2.7 Participate in shared research and writing projects (<i>e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations</i>).	

W 1.8	Anchor: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.		
	Standard: With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.		
	I Can: identify an experience. <u>identify</u> a source. <u>gather</u> information from more than one source to answer a question. (find information to answer questions) <u>answer</u> a question using information from my experience with guidance and support. (think about things that have happened to me and use them to answer questions) <u>answer</u> a question using information from a provided source with guidance and support.(use information that I found to answer a question)		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retell / recall key details• Describe personal experiences• Locate information within text• Know that information can come from different sources, (e.g., books, digital, print)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• collect• gather• select• recall• information• retell• describe• sources• encyclopedia• non-fiction• expository• magazine• article	SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively SBAC Claim # 4: Conduct Research
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Can you tell me what happened?✓ Can you give me information using who, what, when, why, and where✓ What sources did you use to find information?✓ Can you recall the main event idea?✓ Can you retell the main event idea?✓ Describe why this event or person is important?✓ How will you rewrite this information in your own words?			

KW 8: With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

W 2.8: Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

SL 1.1	Anchor: Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively		
	Standard: Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about <i>grade 1 topics</i> and <i>texts</i> with peers and adults in small and larger group		
	a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and text under discussion). b. Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges c. Ask questions to clear up confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.		
	I Can: name ideas from first grade topics and texts name agreed upon rules for discussion. tell how others listen. tell how others ask questions on topic. tell how others move conversations along. decide what comments are right for the topic we are discussing decide what questions are right for the topic we are discussing tell if the rules we agreed upon for discussions are being followed. participate in conversations about grade 1 topics and texts. follow agreed upon rules for discussions. listen while others are speaking. respond to comments to continue conversations with peers and adults. ask questions that help me better understand topics and texts.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that when talking there are rules that we follow such as, not interrupting when another person is speaking. Know that when listening to someone, we need to look at them. Know that when we are listening to someone, we need to respond about the same thing. Realize when they have become confused Ask questions for clarity. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conversation partner take turns listen carefully interrupting inside voices 	<p>SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully</p>

Question Stems	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Talk to your partner about... ✓ Talk to your group about... ✓ Ask your partner _____ ✓ Tell your partner what you think about _ ✓ Tell your partner what you have liked so far. ✓ Tell your group what you have learned about... ✓ Can you say that again? ✓ I didn't understand? ✓ Can you say it again? ✓ Excuse me, can I say something? 	
<p>KSL1: Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about <i>Kindergarten topics</i> and <i>texts</i> with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p> <p>a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion).</p> <p>b. Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.</p>	<p>SL 2.1 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about <i>grade 2 topics</i> and <i>text</i> with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p> <p>a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).</p> <p>b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others.</p> <p>c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.</p>

SL 1.2	Anchor: Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.		
	Standard: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. <u>a. Give, restate, and follow simple two-step directions.</u>		
	I Can: ask questions about key details from text read aloud. ask questions and key details from information presented orally. ask questions about key details through other media. answer questions about key details from text read aloud. answer questions and key details from information presented orally. answer questions about key details through other media. write a question based on the key details from text read aloud. write a question based on the key ideas from information presented orally. write a question based on the key ideas from other media.		
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand that illustrations and words convey messagesListen with the intent to remember what is being readRecognize important detailsUnderstand the importance of the title and how it relates to the textUnderstand that there are messages in videos, television programs, and pictures as well as textKnow how to ask appropriate questionsAnswer questions to show that you understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">titlestoryaskauthorretellpartnervideotextdetails	SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully	

Question Stems	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Look at the title, what do you think this text is about?✓ What happened in the story?✓ If you had to ask one question about the story what would it be?✓ What did you learn when you read this book?✓ What is the author trying to tell you?✓ Retell the story to your partner✓ What do you think the video is telling us?✓ What is the one thing you learned from looking at the text, picture, video?	
<p>KSL 2: Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood.</p> <p>a. <u>Understand and follow one and two step oral directions.</u></p>	<p>SL 2.2: Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.</p> <p>a. <u>Give and follow three- and four-step oral directions.</u></p>

SL 1.3	Anchor: : Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric	
	Standard: Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.	
	I Can: identify questions and answers. recognize that asking and answering questions is a strategy for getting more information form a speaker. recognize that asking and answering questions is a strategy for clarifying something about what a speaker says that is not understood. determine when additional information or clarification about what a speaker says is needed. formulate questions and answers in order to gather information (create questions and answers to get information). ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information. ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify something that is not understood.	
	Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand what is being saidAsk important questionsAnswer important questionsAsk for more informationKnow how to organize informationKnow how to ask questions when meaning is lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">speakerimportantunderstandinformationdetaildescribe	SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills. SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What did the speaker say?✓ What was the most important part that you heard?✓ What would you say if you didn’t understand the speaker?✓ What would be one question that you could so you could find out more information✓ What was the most important detail?✓ I didn’t understand, can you say it again?✓ Can you tell me more about it so I can understand better?		
KSL 3: Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.		SL 2.3 Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.

SL 1.4	Anchor: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	
	Standard: Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly. a. Memorize and recite poems, rhymes, and songs with expression.	
	I Can: identify people, places, and things. identify events. identify ideas. identify details. identify feelings. find important details that describe people, places, things, and events. give an oral presentation about a person, place, thing or event that includes details, feelings, and expression.	
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the event Understand that a place can be a building, city, space, or location Know and use sensory words Know and use positional words Know and use multiple descriptive words 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> details character person people things place happen describe
Teaching Notes and Strategies		
SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills.		
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Where did the event take place? ✓ Why was this location important to the story? ✓ Describe the location to your partner ✓ Describe the characters to your partner ✓ Can you tell why you liked the story? ✓ Give details to support your answer. ✓ What did the person/place look like? ✓ Where and when did the event happen? ✓ Did you tell how you felt when you saw... ✓ Which poem will you and/or your group be working on to learn? ✓ Today we are going to learn a new (song, poem, rhyme). ✓ Can you say more about your idea/feelings? 		

KSL 4: Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail.

SL 2.4: Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.
a. Plan and deliver a narrative presentation that: recounts a well-elaborated event, includes details, reflects a logical sequence, and provides a conclusion.

SL 1.5	Anchor: Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.		
	Standard: Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.		
	I Can: express my ideas, thoughts and feelings. show that I understand how to clarify. decided which ideas, thoughts and feelings I need to make clear. decided when I need to add drawings or other visual displays to make my ideas clearer. add drawings or other visual displays when I need to make my ideas, thoughts or feelings clearer. categorize pictures/words by multiple attributes with help. identify real life connections between words and their uses with help. tell the difference among shades of meaning of similar verbs with help. tell the difference in intensity of adjectives by defining, choosing and applying them with help.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Choose a topic to speak aboutBe able to describe and use adjectivesUse a picture or a media presentationUse magazine pictures or clip art to mark posters to support what they are sayingUnderstand that charts, graph or illustrations help increase understanding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">voicetopicspeakingillustrationclarifyexpressideasfeelingsdescriptionclarifythoughts	SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills.
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What topic will you be speaking about today?✓ Can you find or make an illustration that will help clarify your topic?✓ What will you use to help your presentation?✓ Can you add more information that will help clarify your ideas?✓ How will you organize your speech?✓ What descriptive words can you use to help your presentation be more informative and interesting?			

KSL 5: Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.

SL 2.5: Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

SL 1.6	Anchor: Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.		
	Standard: Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation. (See grade 1 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations)		
	I Can: identify complete sentences in writing and when spoken. identify a task and situation. tell when to speak in complete sentences. speak using complete sentences as needed.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand that there are times when using complete sentences is requiredKnow that complete sentences express a thoughtKnow and use different sentence types (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative) in response to prompts and situations		<ul style="list-style-type: none">sharetopiceventimportantvoice	SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills.
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ What would you like to share today?✓ What is your topic?✓ Can you say that in a complete sentence?✓ You told who, but can you tell us what they were doing✓ Did you remember to talk about the who and the what?✓ Can you tell more about where, who			
KSL 6: Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.		SL 2.6: Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. (See grade 2 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)	

L 1.1

Anchor: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

Standard: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters.
- b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns.
- c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., *He hops; We hop*).
- d. Use personal (subject, object), possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., *I, me, they, them, their; anyone, everything*).
- e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., *Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home.*)
- f. Use frequently occurring adjectives.
- g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., *and, but, or, so, because*).
- h. Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).
- i. Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., *during, beyond, toward*).
- j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts

I Can: recognize common nouns.

recognize proper nouns.

recognize possessive nouns.

recognize that nouns and verbs match in sentences.

recognize personal pronouns.

recognize possessive pronouns.

recognize indefinite pronouns.

recognize past, present, and future verbs.

identify adjectives.

recognize conjunctions.

recognize determiners.

common prepositions.

recognize complete sentences.

recognize compound sentences.

recognize declarative sentences.

recognize interrogative sentences.

recognize imperative sentences.

recognize exclamatory sentences.

demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing to expand complete simple sentences.

(show that I know the rules of grammar and usage when I write complete simple sentences.)

demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing to expand compound sentences. (show that I know the rules of grammar and usage when I write compound sentences.)

demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing to expand declarative sentences. (show that I know the rules of grammar and usage when I write declarative sentences.)

demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing to expand interrogative sentences. (show

	<p>that I know the rules of grammar and usage when I write interrogative sentences.)</p> <p>demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing to expand imperative sentences. (show that I know the rules of grammar and usage when I write imperative sentences.)</p> <p>demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing to expand exclamatory sentences. (show that I know the rules of grammar and usage when I write exclamatory sentences.)</p> <p>demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when speaking. (show that I know the rules of grammar and usage when I speak.)</p> <p>use common nouns in speaking.</p> <p>use proper nouns in speaking.</p> <p>use possessive nouns in speaking.</p> <p>write basic sentences using singular and plural nouns with matching verbs.</p> <p>use indefinite personal pronouns.</p> <p>use indefinite possessive pronouns.</p> <p>use indefinite pronouns.</p> <p>use verbs to convey a sense of past. (use verbs that tell about the past. For example, “I <u>walked</u> to the store.”)</p> <p>use verbs to convey a sense of present. (use verbs that tell about the present. For example, “I <u>walk</u> to the store.”)</p> <p>use verbs to convey a sense of future. (use verbs that tell about the future. For example, “I <u>will walk</u> to the store.”)</p> <p>use frequently occurring adjectives. (use describing words that I see often.)</p> <p>use frequently occurring conjunctions. (use connecting words like, and, but, or, so, and because that I see often.)</p> <p>use frequently occurring determiners. (use articles and demonstratives that I see often.)</p> <p>use frequently occurring prepositions. (use words like in, under, on, over that I see often)</p> <p>produce and expand complete simple sentences in response to prompts. (write or add to complete simple sentences to answer a prompt.)</p> <p>produce and expand complete compound sentences in response to prompts. (write or add to complete compound sentences to answer a prompt.)</p> <p>produce and expand declarative sentences in response to prompts. (write or add to declarative sentences to answer a prompt.)</p> <p>produce and expand interrogative sentences in response to prompts. (write or add to interrogative sentences to answer a prompt)</p> <p>produce and expand imperative sentences in response to a prompt. (write or add to imperative sentences to answer a prompt.)</p> <p>produce and expand exclamatory sentences in response to a prompt. (write or add to imperative sentences to answer a prompt.)</p>	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write a complete sentence• Understand that a sentence has a subject and predicate• Understand that proper nouns• Understand the use of adjectives• Understand the difference between uppercase and lowercase letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sentence• uppercase/lowercase• adjective• subject/predicate• question• exclamatory	SBAC Claim # 2: Write effectively.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand different types of sentences 		
<p align="center">Question Stems</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can you write a sentence using an uppercase letter? ✓ Write a sentence using adjectives. ✓ Write a question sentence. ✓ Underline the subject and predicate of the sentence. ✓ What do you put at the end of a question sentence? ✓ What do you put at the end of an exclamatory sentence? 		
<p>KL1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Print many upper- and lowercase letters. b. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs. c. Form regular plural nouns orally by adding <i>/s/</i> or <i>/es/</i> (e.g., <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>). d. Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., <i>who, what, where, when, why, how</i>). e. Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., <i>to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with</i>). f. Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities. 	<p>L 2.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create readable documents with legible print. b. Use collective nouns (e.g., <i>group</i>). c. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., <i>feet children, teeth, mice, fish</i>). d. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself, ourselves</i>). e. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., <i>sat, hid, told</i>). f. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified. g. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., <i>The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy</i>). 	

L 1.2	Anchor: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	
	Standard: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalize dates and names of people. Use end punctuation for sentences. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words. Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions. 	
	I Can: use correct capitalization when writing. use correct punctuation when writing. use correct spelling when writing. tell the difference between dates and other word/number combinations. tell the difference between names of people and other words. capitalize dates and names of people. tell the difference between when to use periods, exclamation marks and question marks. use punctuation for sentences. use commas in dates correctly. use commas to separate single words in a series. use conventional spelling of common spelling patterns. use conventional spelling when writing words with common spelling patterns . use conventional spelling when writing irregularly spelled words. use phonemic awareness and spelling conventions to spell untaught words phonetically.	
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify period, question mark, and exclamation mark Know when to use a period, question mark, and exclamation mark Know that the first word in sentences, proper names, days of the week and months are capitalized. Know that a comma separates the date from the year Understand letter patterns and their sounds 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sentence period question mark exclamation mark date correctly capitalize punctuate
		Teaching Notes and Strategies
		SBAC Claim # 2: Write effectively.

Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can you write a sentence using a period? A question mark? An exclamation mark? ✓ Write today's date correctly ✓ Did you remember to capitalize and punctuate your sentence? ✓ Go through and check your work for spelling. Can you sound out words that are difficult and correct them? 		
<p>KL 2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun <i>I</i>. b. Recognize and name end punctuation. c. Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds(phonemes). d. Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound letter relationships. 	<p>L 2.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names b. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters. c. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. d. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil). e. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings. 	

L 1.4	Anchor: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple- meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.		
	Standard: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple- meaning words and phrases based on grade 1 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.		
	a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.		
	b. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word.		
	c. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., <i>look</i>) and their inflectional forms (e.g., <i>looks, looked, looking</i>).		
	I Can: give examples of words and phrases that have multiple meanings.		
	identify common affixes, root words, and inflectional forms.'		
	identify a variety of strategies for determining meanings of unknown words and phrases.		
	use context clues in a sentence to determine the meaning of an unknown word or phrase..		
	use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to determine the meaning of an unknown word or phrase.		
	use frequently occurring root words to determine the meaning of an unknown word or phrase.		
	choose from a variety of strategies to determine the meaning of unknown words.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand and know many common wordsUnderstand that some words have other meaningsUse context and /or pictures to help determine a new meaning for a known wordKnow affixes to understand		<ul style="list-style-type: none">pictureunderstandmeaningprefixsuffix	SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully.
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Can you look at the picture, or the words around the word you don't know, to understand its meaning?✓ Does this word have a prefix or suffix?✓ How does the prefix or suffix change the meaning of the word?✓ Can you use a word with a prefix or suffix in a sentence?			
KL.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content. a. Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing <i>duck</i> is a bird and learning the verb <i>to duck</i>). b. Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g.,		L 2.4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., <i>happy/unhappy, tell/retell</i>).	

<p>-ed, -s, re-, un- pre-, -ful, -less) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.</p>	<p>c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., <i>addition, additional</i>).</p> <p>d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., <i>birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark</i>).</p> <p>e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in all content areas.</p>
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L 1.5	Anchor: Demonstrate understanding of, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.		
	Standard: With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. a. Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. b. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a <i>duck</i> is a bird that swims; a <i>tiger</i> is a large cat with stripes). c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are <i>cozy</i>). d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., <i>look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl</i>) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., <i>large, gigantic</i>) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.		
	I Can: categorize pictures/words by multiple attributes with help. identify real life connections between words and their uses with help. tell the difference among shades of meaning of similar verbs with help. tell the difference in intensity of adjectives by defining, choosing, and applying them with help. act out the meaning of similar verbs with help.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand parts of speechDistinguish between nouns, verbs, adjectivesUnderstand synonyms and antonymsUnderstand shades of meaning for appropriate usageUnderstand the relationship between groups of wordsSort words into categories		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Synonymantonympowerfulpartnergroupexplanation	SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully.
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Can you write a synonym for _____?✓ Can you write an antonym for _____?✓ Looking at these five words synonyms, write them from the least powerful to the most powerful.✓ Can you and your partner sort these words into groups?✓ Can you give me an explanation of why you grouped your words in this way?			
KL 5: With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings. a. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.		L 2.5: Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g. describe foods that are <i>spicy</i> or <i>juicy</i>).	

<p>b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).</p> <p>c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are <i>colorful</i>).</p> <p>d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., <i>walk, march, strut, prance</i>) by acting out the meanings.</p>	<p>b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., <i>toss, throw, hurl</i>) and closely related adjectives (e.g., <i>thin, slender, skinny, scrawny</i>).</p>
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L 1.6	Anchor: Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.		
	Standard: Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., <i>because</i>).		
	I Can: learn words and phrases through reading, being read to, responding to text and through conversations. identify and use conjunctions to signal simple relationships. tell the difference between words and phrases through conversations, reading, being read to and responding to text. use words and phrases, including conjunctions, through conversations, reading , being read to, and responding to text.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand the importance of sequence in retelling what you have readRetell the most important events and then add detailsUnderstand cause and effect eventsAsk questions of difficult eventsDiscuss with partner the events in the story and how the problem was solved.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">retelldetailsimportanteventproblemsolutiondifferently	SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully.
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Can you retell the story in your own words and add details?✓ What was the most important event in the story? Why?✓ Was there a problem? If so, how was this problem solved.✓ What caused the problem?✓ What was the solution?✓ Would you have solved the problem differently?			
KL 6: Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.			
L 2.6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., <i>When other kids are happy that makes me happy</i>).			